DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 325 992 EC 232 495

TITLE	Minnesota Developmental Achievement Centers: An Update to Welsch Policy Analysis Papers No. 6-9, 17, and 23. Policy Analysis Series, No. 25.
INSTITUTION	Minnesota Governor's Planning Council on Developmental Disabilities, St. Paul.
PUB DATE	Feb 88
NOTE	22p.; For 1987 survey results, see EC 232 498.
AVAILABLE FROM	Minnesota Governor's Planning Council on Developmental Disabilities, State Planning Agency, 300 Centennial Office Building, 658 Cedar St., St. Paul, MN 55155 (free).
PUB TYPE	Reports - Evaluative/Feasibility (142)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Adults; Children; Delivery Systems; *Developmental Disabilities; Employment; Expenditures; Financial Support; Human Services; Individual Development; Multiple Disabilities; Program Costs; *Rehabilitation Programs; *State Programs; Therapy
IDENTIFIERS	*Minnesota; *Service Utilization

ABSTRACT

This paper reports the results of analyzing financial, program, and client data collected from Minnesota's Developmental Achievement Centers (DACs) for 1986. A total of 4,883 adults were receiving services, with the largest group being severely mentally retarded. Persons with additional disabilities numbered 1,263, with severe behavior problems, epilepsy, chronic medical conditions, cerebral palsy, and other physical handicaps being the most prevalent. More than 60% of all adults lived in Intermediate Care Facilities/Mentally Retarded group homes. Over 70% of adults were involved in vocational activities, with 20% involved in community-based vocational activities. A total of 1,522 children were also being served, with the largest number diagnosed as developmentally delayed. Services most frequently received were occupational therapy, speech therapy, and physical therapy. Of the 1,164 children transferred or demitted from DAC programs, the largest percentage entered special education programs in the public school. The number of children's programs continued to decline as local education agencies increased coverage of those services. Financial results of the survey are also examined, presented in four sections: revenues, expenditures, per diems, and licensed capacity. The amount of revenues coming from Medical Assistance continues to grow and is becoming the primary source of reimbursement of DAC services. (JDD)

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Minnesota Developmental Achievement Centers: An Update to Welsch Policy Analysis Papers No. 6-9, 17, and 23

Policy Analysis Series No. 25

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POLICY ANALYSIS SERIES

MINNESOTA DEVELOPMENTAL ACHIEVEMENT CENTERS: AN UPDATE TO WELSCH POLICY ANALYSIS PAPERS NO. 6-9, 17, AND 23 NO. 25

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I. INTRODUCTION AND REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The purpose of this paper is to report the results of the data collected from Developmental Achievement Centers (DACs) for the year ending December 31, 1986. Since 1981, data have been collected on financial, program, and client information through the mutual efforts of the Department of Human Services, (Division for Persons with Developmental Disabilities) and the Governor's Planning Council on Developmental Disabilities Council (here after, D.D. Council).

The 1986 survey of DACs was conducted by the D.D. Council, State Planning Agency, under contract with the Minnesota Supported Employment Project. The Supported Employment Project is funded through a grant obtained from the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (OSERS), United States Department of Education, and is governed by a Policy Committee composed of representatives from the Department of Jobs and Training, Division of

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Rehabilitation Services; the Department of Human Services, Division for Persons with Developmental Disabilities; the Department of Education, Unique Learner Needs Section; and the State Planning Agency, D.D. Council. The purpose of the Minnesota Supported Employment Project is to increase the diversity, quantity, and quality of paid, integrated work opportunities to persons with severe disabilities, and to improve their quality of life as measured by integration, productivity, and independence. The objectives of the Project have been designed to create major system changes so that supported employment is fully integrated into Minnesota's existing service delivery systems. One major objective of the Project is to develop a statewide client-based information system to give objective, quantifiable, outcome-oriented information for individuals and programs in the area of productivity and integration.

If additional information about past results from 1980 to 1985 is needed, the reader is urged to refer to Policy Analysis Papers No. 6, 7, 8, 9, 17, and 23. Policy Paper No. 23 is a detailed review of the trends from 1980 to 1984. Results from 1985 are available from the Department of Human Services, Division for Persons with Developmental Disabilities.

II. METHODOLOGY

The 1986 survey of DACs collected information on a different set of questions related to supported employment than previous years. The questions were developed and included to specifically assess the stated goals of supported employment under the OSERS grant.

The survey was finalized in January 1987. During February 1987, field tests were undertaken to determine the appropriateness of questions and to assess the degree of difficulty in completing the survey. After completion of field tests, the surveys were sent to all DACs in April 1987.

Unlike previous years, when information was collected on an agencywide basis, this survey collected and tabulated data for each individual receiving services as of December 31, 1986. The individual questionnaires included information about demographics and employment activities for adults. Additional data were collected on the financial status of DACs and children's programs.

Throughout the spring and summer of 1987, surveys were returned to the D.D. Council. A total of 82 programs responded and completed the survey. The surveys were then edited for accuracy, and later entered into a computer for tabulation and analysis. The remaining 23 programs that did not supply data were contacted

by phone to gather agencywide data that was incorporated into the findings of this paper.

Once information was entered into the computer, tabulations were performed and analysis was conducted to provide statewide results.

III. SURVEY RESULTS

The format of the 1986 survey was to gather data for adults receiving services as of December 31, 1986, and children enrolled as of December 1, 1986. The adult results included both demographic information and information about vocational activities for the fourth quarter of 1986, October through December 1986.

A. Individual Results

The individual results will be presented separately for both adult and children's programs.

1. Adult Program Results:

Age: Table 1 presents the age breakdown for adults receiving services in DACs as of December 1986. The largest age group in number, is the age group from 21 to 50 years with 3,766 persons or 77.1 percent of all adults served. This reflects an increase of 151 persons in this age group over similar figures in 1985.

In 1984, 3,482 adults were reported in this age group and in 1985 the figure was 3,625. The next largest age group by number of persons was the 50 to 65 years old group which numbered 827. There were 267 persons over the age of 65 and 23 below the age of 21.

Table 1
Number of Adults by Age
Minnesota DACs: 1986

Age of Client	Number of Adults	Percent
4 years up to 21 years	23	0.5%
21 years up to 50 years	3,766	77.1
50 years up to 65 years	827	16.9
65 years and older	267	5.5
TOTAL	4,883	100.0%

Level of Functioning: Table 2 presents a summary of the number of adults by level of functioning.

The number of persons who are severely mentally retarded was the largest group, totaling 1,579 persons or 32.3 percent of all adults. The next largest groups were persons who are mildly mentally retarded, totaling 1,277 persons, and persons who are moderately mentally retarded totaling 1,128 persons.

The results show some significant shifts in groupings of persons by level of functioning compared to the previous two years. In 1984, the number of persons who were mildly mentally retarded was reported as 786, and this figure increased to 1,086 in 1985. The number of persons who are severely mentally retarded also showed an increase over the previous two years. In 1984 the number of persons who were severely mentally retarded was 1,475 and in 1985 this figure was 1,507. The differences may be due in part to the nature of an individual survey which requires assessment of each person as compared to an agencywide survey which allowed estimates of persons by level of functioning.

Table 2
Number of Adults by Level of Functioning
Minnesota DACs: 1986

Level of Functioning	Number of Adults	Percent
Not Mentally Retarded	91	1.9%
Mild	1,277	26.2
Moderate	1,128	23.1
Severe	1,579	32.3
Profound	683	14.0
Unknown or undetermined	125	2.5
TOTAL	4,883	100.0%

Additional Disabilities: Table 3 shows the total number of persons with additional disabilities.

The largest number of disabilities reported was in the other category. This area included disabilities such as nonverbal communication, mental illness, diabetes, Down

Syndrome, limited vision, and other medical conditions. The number of persons with other additional disabilities totaled 1,263, or 25.9 percent, of the adult population. The second most frequently mentioned disability was severe behavior problems. The question was worded to indicate severe behavior problems as extreme withdrawal, injurious to self or others, verbally abusive, disruptive, destructive to property, or any other inappropriate behavior. There was no specification as to the frequency of the severe behavior problem. The number of people with severe behavior problems totaled 966, or 19.8 percent of all adults.

Table 3
Number of Adults with Additional Disabilities
Minnesota DACs: 1986

Type of Additional Disabilities	Number of Adults	Percent[a]
Epilepsy	673	13.8%
Cerebral Palsy	476	9.7%
Other physical handicaps	455	9.3%
Blind/legally blind	255	5.2%
Deaf/hard of hearing	403	8.3%
Severe behavior problems	966	19.8%
Autism	77	1.6%
Chronic medical condition	480	9.8%
Other	1,263	25.9%

[a]These figures are the percentage of 4,883 adults with that additional disability.

Place of Residence: Table 4 shows the type of residences for adults.

More than 60 percent of all adults live in ICFs-MR. The number of adults in ICF-MR facilities in 1986 totaled 2,961. This reflects an increase of 89 persons over 1985 and 335 persons over 1984 figures. The number of adults who live in their natural or adoptive home was 1,043 in 1986. This reflects a similar figure for persons residing in their natural or adoptive home as compared to previous years. The next largest groups in order of magnitude were 247

persons in foster care settings, 194 persons in nursing homes, and 179 persons receiving residential services under the Home and Community Based waiver. Persons receiving residential services under the waiver could be living at home, in a supported living arrangement of fewer than six persons, or in a foster care setting.

Table 4
Number of Adults by Place of Residence
Minnesota DACs: 1986

Place of Residence	Number of Adults	Percent
ICF-MR group home	2,961	60.6%
Semi-independent living	89	1.8
Independent living	50	1.0
Supported living arrangement	179	3.7
Natural/adoptive home	1,043	21.4
Foster care home	247	5.1
Board and care/board and lodging	85	1.7
Nursing home	194	4.0
Other	35	0.7
TOTAL	4,883	100.0%

Vocational Activities: An extensive portion of the individual adult survey was devoted to summarizing vocational activities for adults during the fourth quarter of calendar year 1986.

The number of persons active in vocational activities within the DAC as shown in Table 5 was 3,498. This represented 71.6 percent of all adults. For those persons involved in incenter vocational activities, work averaged 94.6 hours for the quarter, or 7.3 hours per week. The range for incenter hours worked was from 0.25 to 360.00 for the entire quarter. The average incenter wage was $0.68 per hour. The range in hourly wage for incenter work was from zero to $4.71 per hour. A person could have had no hourly wage if the center considered the work prevocational activities, and did not reimburse the person accordingly. The range in earnings for the quarter was zero to $798.21.

The number of persons active in community-based vocational activities outside the DAC facility was 988 during the fourth quarter of 1986. This represents 20.2 percent of all adults. This number may be understated because of three reasons: (a) some people may have worked in the community during calendar year 1986 but not during the fourth quarter, (b) some respondents were unable to provide vocational information even though a number of the individuals worked, and (c) some respondents were unable to report community-based vocational activities because of an agreement with a local rehabilitation facility which provides community-based services but were not asked to respond to this survey regarding these persons.

Table 5
Prevocational and Vocational Activities: Adult Programs
Minnesota DACs: 1986

Vocational Activity	October 1986 through December 1986
Incenter Vocational Activities:	
· Number of participants	3,498
· Average hours worked:	
— Over entire 3 months	94.6 hours
— Per week	7.3 hours
· Range in hours worked	0.25 to 360.00 hours
· Average hourly wage	$ 0.68
· Range in hourly wage	$0.00 to $ 4.71
· Range in earnings	$0.00 to $798.21
Community-Based Vocational Activities:	
· Number of participants	988
· Average hours worked:	
— Over entire 3 months	73.1 hours
— Per week	5.6 hours
· Range in hours worked	0.41 to 520.00 hours
· Average hourly wage	$ 1.99
· Range in hourly wage	$0.10 to $ 5.05
· Range in earnings	$0.37 to $2,600.00

The average community-based vocational hours for the quarter was 73.1, or 5.6 hours per week. The range of community-based vocational hours for the quarter was 0.41 to 520.00. The average community-based vocational wage was $1.99 per hour. The range in average hourly wage was $0.10 to $5.05 per hour. The range in earnings was $0.37 to $2,600.00.

2. Children's Program Results

Age: Respondents in children's programs were asked to give the age for children as of December 1, 1986. As Table 6 shows, the largest group of children was from birth to less than two years old, totaling 602 children. The next largest group was children who were two years old totaling 381 children. The total number of children being served was 1,522. This reflects a decline from 1985 and 1984, and begins to reflect the shifting of children's services to the public school system.

Table 6
Number of Children by Age
Minnesota DACs: 1986

Age of Children	Number of Children	Percent
Birth to 2 years	602	39.6%
2 years old	381	25.0
3 years old	341	22.4
4 years old	167	11.0
5 years up to 21 years	31	2.0
TOTAL	1,522	100.0%

Primary Disability: The children's survey was changed this year to reflect the growing number of children diagnosed as developmentally delayed rather than mentally retarded as the primary disability.

Table 7 shows the number of children by primary disability. The largest number of children by primary

disability was 951 children who were developmentally delayed or 62.5 percent of all children. The next largest groups of children by primary disability were children with cerebral palsy totaling 198 and children with Down Syndrome totaling 143.

Table 7
Number of Children by Primary Disability
Minnesota DACs: 1986

Primary Disability	Number of Children	Percent
Developmentally delayed	951	62.5%
Epilepsy	7	0.5
Cerebral palsy	198	13.0
Autism	18	1.2
Blind/legally blind	8	0.5
Deaf/hard of hearing	15	1.0
Down syndrome	143	9.4
Spina bifida	24	1.6
Other physical handicaps	76	5.0
Severe behavior problems	4	0.2
Other	78	5.1
TOTAL	1,522	100.0%

Number of Children Receiving Different Services: A question was added to this year's childrens survey to assess how many children receive a number of different services and therapies.

Table 8 presents the number of children who were receiving services ranging from respite care to special medical services. Of the 1,522 children enrolled in DACs as of December 1, 1986, 82.1 percent received one of the services listed below. The service most frequently used was occupational therapy by 961 children, followed by speech therapy by 843 children.

Table 8
Number of Children Receiving Listed Services
Minnesota DACs: 1986

Service	Number of Children	Percent[a]
Respite care	31	2.0%
Occupational therapy	961	63.1%
Physical therapy	393	25.8%
Speech therapy	843	55.4%
Behavior management	81	5.4%
Special medical services	242	15.9%
Psychology services	4	0.3%
Other	431	28.3%
Total Unduplicated Count	1,250	82.1%

[a]These figures are the percentage of 1,522 children who receive services listed.

Children Transferred from Programs: Table 9 summarizes the number of children transferred from DAC services and the setting or service the children entered.

Table 9
Future Service Location
for Children Demitted/Transferred
Minnesota DACs: 1986

Future Service Location	Number of Children	Percent
Integrated preschool/ school program	367	31.5%
Special education program:		
• Early education classes	331	28.5
• TMR classes	48	4.1
Another DAC program	91	7.8
No program	327	28.1
TOTAL	1,164	100.0%

Of the 1,164 children transferred or demitted from DAC children's programs in 1986, the largest percentage, 32.6 percent or 379 children, entered special education programs in the public school. Of the 379 children entering special education services, 331 enrolled in early education classes and 48 enrolled in trainable mentally retarded (TMR) classes. Closely paralleling this movement into special education services, in terms of numbers, was 367 children entering integrated preschool or school programs. The next largest group was 327 children who were reported as not entering any specified program or service area.

B. Financial Results

The financial results will be presented in four sections: (1) revenues, (2) expenditures, (3) per diems, and (4) licensed capacity.

1. Revenues

The total revenue for Minnesota developmental achievement centers (DACs) was $42,466,608, as shown in Table 10. This represents an increase of $2,226,755 over 1985, or 5.5 percent. Government revenues grew from $37,872,391 in 1985 to $40,995,884 in 1986, an increase of 8.2 percent. Family support dollars dropped from $349,579 in 1985 to $311,746 in 1986. Other support dollars decreased from $2,017,882 to $1,159,028 in 1986. Declines in family and other support dollars may reflect an increasing reliance on government dollars for services and a decline in the ability of family and other sources to pay for costs of service.

Table 10
Total Source of Revenue
Minnesota DACs: 1986

Source of Revenue	Amount of Revenue	Percent
Government	$ 40,995,834	96.5%
Family Support	311,746	0.7
Other	1,159,028	2.8
TOTAL	$ 42,466,608	100.0%

Adult Services: Table 11 presents the total adult program revenues for 1986. In 1986, government revenues for adult programs increased to $31,444,764 from $28,732,128 for 1985, or 9.4 percent. Government revenues accounted for 96.6 percent of all revenues for adult programs. Family support dollars declined from $131,858 in 1985 to $96,293 in 1986. Other support also declined falling from $1,234,323 to $1,017,213. The decline in family and other support dollars continues a pattern of past years.

Table 11
Source of Revenue--Adult Programs
Minnesota DACs: 1986

Source of Revenue	Amount of Revenue	Percent
Government	$ 31,444,764	96.6%
Family Support	96,293	0.3
Other	1,017,213	3.1
TOTAL	$ 32,558,270	100.0%

Beginning in 1984 DAC services were eligible for reimbursement under Medical Assistance. Since that year, and in conjunction with the development of the Home and Community Based Waiver, a greater portion of DAC services are being reimbursed with Medical Assistance. In 1986, 59.3 percent of government revenues for adult programs was reimbursed under Medical Assistance, totaling $18,646,745. This also represents 43.9 percent of total DAC revenue.

Children's Services: Table 12 provides a breakdown of revenues for children's programs within DACs. Revenues for children's programs in 1986 was $9,908,338. This reflected a slight decline from 1985 which reached a high of $10,141,543, or a decrease of 2.3 percent. This decline begins to show the slow shifting of children programs to special education services in public schools. Government revenues actually increased from $9,140,263 in 1985 to $9,551,070 in 1986, or 4.5 percent. This increase was more than offset by

significant declines in family and other support. Family support dropped to $215,453 in 1986 from $217,721 in 1985, and other support dropped from $783,559 in 1985 to $141,815 in 1986.

Table 12
Source of Revenue--Children's Programs
Minnesota DACs: 1986

Source of Revenue	Amount of Revenue	Percent
Government	$9,551,070	96.4%
Family Support	215,453	2.2
Other	141,815	1.4
TOTAL	$9,908,338	100.0%

2. Expenditures

Expenditures for this year were separated into six areas: personnel, transportation, occupancy, administrative, supplies, and equipment costs.

Expenditures for DAC services reached $41,517,108, an increase of $2,470,967 over 1985, an increase of 6.3 percent. Table 13 shows that personnel costs continue to be the primary area of expenditure. In 1986, personnel costs totaled $28,550,486. This reflected a significant growth over 1985 figures of $24,566,961, an increase of 16.2 percent. One reason for this increase may be changes in how DACs report personnel costs since the survey forms changed for this reporting year to include salaries of direct care, administrative, transportation, and other personnel. In previous years administrative and transportation personnel costs could have been included under those categories.

Table 13
Total Expenditures
Minnesota DACs: 1986

Area of Expenditure	Amount of Expenditure	Percent
Personnel	$ 28,550,486	68.8%
Transportation	4,340,595	10.4
Occupancy	3,987,953	9.6
Administrative	2,392,035	5.8
Supplies	1,454,470	3.5
Equipment	791,569	1.9
TOTAL	$ 41,517,108	100.0%

Transportation costs totaled $4,340,595 in 1986 a decline from the 1985 figure of $4,784,361. Occupancy costs also declined from $4,109,417 in 1985 to $3,987,953 in 1986. Administrative costs totaled $2,392,035 in 1986. This figure includes costs for telephone, postage, subscriptions, conferences, office supplies, and professional fees of lawyers and accountants. Supply costs totaled $1,454,470 in 1986. Equipment costs was the smallest cost area in 1986, totaling $791,569.

Adult Services: Table 14 shows the breakdown of expenditures for adult programs in 1986. Results for adult program expenditures also reflect the shifting of dollars to personnel costs while holding costs down or stablilizing costs for transportation and occupancy. Personnel costs for adult programs totaled $21,123,601 in 1986, an increase of $2,612,329 over 1985 figures, or 14.1 percent. This increase in personnel costs could be due to additional staffing required for more intensive needs of clients, more persons being served and more persons participating in community-based vocational activities. Other reasons may include higher salaries and the inclusion of all salaries under one personnel cost category as stated earlier. Personnel costs for adult programs now account for 67.1 percent of total adult costs.

Table 14
Expenditures for Adult Programs
Minnesota DACs: 1986

Area of Expenditure	Amount of Expenditure	Percent
Personnel	$ 21,123,601	67.1%
Transportation	3,336,962	10.6
Occupancy	3,305,482	10.5
Administrative	1,920,327	6.1
Supplies	1,133,308	3.6
Equipment	661,097	2.1
TOTAL	$31,480,777	100.0%

Transportation costs declined slightly from a 1985 figure of $3,453,446 to $3,336,962 in 1986. Occupancy costs also declined slightly to $3,305,482 in 1986 from $3,328,986 in 1985. Administrative costs totaled $1,920,327 for adult programs in 1986. Supplies and equipment costs totaled $1,133,308 and $661,097, respectively in 1986.

Children's Services: Table 15 reflects the expenditure pattern for children's programs in DACs in 1986. Similar to adult programs, personnel costs have increased while other areas show stable or declining costs. Personnel costs increased to $7,426,885 in 1986 from $6,055,689 in 1985, an increase of 22.6 percent. This increase could be due to a number of factors including: needs of children being served, inclusion of administrative personnel costs, and the necessity for additional personnel to meet the growing needs of children.

Transportation and occupancy costs both delined for 1986 as compared to 1985. Transportation costs delined to the lowest amount in recent years by declining to $1,033,633 in 1986 from a high of $1,330,915 in 1985. Occupancy costs showed a slight decline from $708,431 in 1985 to $682,471 in 1986. Administrative, supply, and equipment costs totaled: $471,708, $321,162, and $130,472, respectively.

Table 15
Expenditures for Children's Programs
Minnesota DACs: 1986

Area of Expenditure	Amount of Expenditure	Percent
Personnel	$ 7,426,885	74.0%
Transportation	1,003,633	10.0
Occupancy	682,471	6.8
Administrative	471,708	4.7
Supplies	321,162	3.2
Equipment	130,472	1.3
TOTAL	$ 10,036,331	100.0%

3. Per Diems

Per diems were reported for both program and transportation costs. This year the survey asked for adult part-day per diem, full-day per diem, and transportation per diem. The children's survey asked for incenter per diem, homebound per diem, and transportation per diem.

Since 1984, adult medical assistance per diems were only allowed to increase by the change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) All-Urban for the Minneapolis-St. Paul area. Adult programs may also have per diems reimbursed by county dollars, specifically reimbursed under Community Social Services Act (CSSA) funds. Unless noted, the per diems reimbursed under Medical Assistance and CSSA are identical.

The full-day adult, incenter program per diem for 1986 was $27.31 (see Table 16). This represented a small increase of 1.1 percent over the reported rate of $27.01 in 1985. The rate reported in 1984 was $24.27. The range in per diems was from $15.70 to $42.10. Four programs reported a higher CSSA adult incenter rate than their MA rate. In these cases, the per diem rate for adult incenter program costs averaged $2.00 higher.

The children's program per diem for incenter services was $37.87 in 1986, an increase of 3.2 percent over the 1985 rate of $36.69 (see Table 16). The range in children's incenter per diem was from $16.52 to $69.55. The homebound per diem in 1986 was $43.77. This rate is similar to the 1985 reported rate of $43.39. The range in homebound per diem for children was from $16.52 to $94.22.

Table 16
Program and Transportation Per Diems
Minnesota DACs: 1986

Type of Program	Average Per Diem	Range of Per Diems
Adult Program:		
· Incenter	$27.31	$15.70 to $42.10
· Transportation	$ 4.38	$ 0.94 to $11.91
Children's Program:		
· Incenter	$37.87	$16.52 to $69.55
· Homebound	$43.77	$16.52 to $94.22
· Transportation	$ 7.97	$ 3.41 to $20.44

Transportation per diems have leveled off over the last three years. In 1986, the adult transportation per diem was $4.38, while in 1985 it was reported as $4.58 and 1984 it was $4.39. The range in adult transportation per diem was from $0.94 to $11.91.

Children's transportation per diem continue to show slight increases. In 1986 the children's transportation per diem was $7.97. This reflects a growth of $0.67 over the 1985 rate of $7.30. The range in children's transportation per diem was from $3.41 to $20.44.

4. Licensed Capacity

Table 17 shows licensed capacity for 1986.

Adult licensed capacity grew slightly in 1986 to 5,501. This represents a growth of 1.1 percent,

over the 1985 capacity of 5,437. Licensed capacity for children's programs showed a decline to 1,156 from a high of 1,366 in 1985, or 15.4 percent. This reflects the discontinuance of a number of programs and the beginning of the shift of children's services to special education programs in the public schools.

Table 17
Licensed Capacity
Minnesota DACs: 1986

Type of Program	Licensed Capacity
Children	1,156
Adult	5,501
TOTAL	6,657

IV. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A. Client Results

1. DAC operation and ownership continued to change during 1986. Faribault DAC ceased operation during 1986, and Behavioral Achievement Center in Minneapolis merged with Community Involvement Program.

   The number of children's programs continues to decline as local education agencies begin to cover those services. The following children's programs were discontinued: Marshall, Polk, Range Center, East Range, Kandiyohi, McLeod, Wright, and Dodge.

   Respondents were asked about plans for discontinuing children's services. There may be 12 to 15 children's programs that discontinue operation in 1987 and after. The majority of the programs ceasing operation are outside the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area, and are not specialized programs.

2. The number of adults participating in community-based vocational activities reflects some instability in the length of time activities are pursued and offered. In the fourth quarter of 1986, 988 persons were active in some kind of community-based vocational activity. This reflects a small decline from the Department of Human Services figure of 1,118 in 1985. The type of community-based vocational activity is often seasonal or of short duration and this is reflected in the number of persons in these activities and the average hours worked per week.

3. The number of adults in an ICF-MR facility or under residential services from the Home and Community Based Waiver continues to increase. Over 3,100 person of the 4,883 adults included in this survey resided in an ICF-MR facility or a waivered service.

4. The introduction of an individual tracking system reveals that over 77 percent of all adults are between the ages of 21 and 50 years old. This tracking system also reflects that more persons who are mildly or severely mentally retarded are being served than previously thought.

B. Financial

1. DAC revenues have increased by $2,226,755 from 1985 to 1986 and by $6,899,564 from 1984 to 1986. These increases are primarily found in additional dollars from Medical Assistance and CSSA funds. Enrollment during these time periods shows an increase of 410 adults from 1984 to 1986, and a decrease in the number of children enrolled, declining by 110 during the same time period.

2. The amount of revenues coming from Medical Assistance continues to grow and is becoming the primary source of reimbursement of DAC services. Medical Assistance dollars for 1986 have climbed by $2,492,307 over 1985, and by $4,558,600 over 1984 figures.

3. The amount of children's revenues declined in 1986 over 1985 by $233,205, as services are

being discontinued by a number of programs. Actual children's revenues included dollars for those programs which may have served children for part of 1986 but may have had no children enrolled as of December 1, 1986, due to closure of the program sometime later during that year.

4. Per diems for adult incenter programs showed only a modest increase of 1.1 percent during 1986 over 1985.

The Policy Analysis Series is published by the Minnesota Governor's Planning Council on Developmental Disabilities, State Planning Agency.

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Minnesota Governor's Planning Council on Developmental Disabilities. Policy Analysis Series Paper No. 25: Minnesota Developmental Achievement Centers: An Update to Welsch Policy Analysis Papers No. 6-9, 17, and 23. St. Paul, MN: Developmental Disabilities Council, State Planning Agency, February 1988.